

The HERALD

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Time Fiddling.
There is a lot of time fiddled away in this world, one way and another, by good people who have the best of intentions. We will venture to assert, along this line, that more time is fiddled away by folks who peek at languages than in any other manner. At most everybody is seized at some stage in his life with a desire to add another tongue to his own, but it usually results in nothing more than time wasted.

Repentant Patsy.
Minnie and her little dog, Patsy, were playing in the kitchen. Minnie's mamma was cooking supper and stumbled over Patsy, causing her to drop an egg on the freshly scrubbed floor. She put Patsy out on the porch and seated Minnie in a corner. In a few moments Patsy scratched on the door and began barking. Minnie said to her mother: "Mamma, can Patsy come in now? He's sorry. Don't you hear him 'pologizing'?"

Try to Be Agreeable.
We should wisely cultivate the art of being agreeable, not only in the company of our business associates or those persons whom we meet socially but in our own homes as well. By thus deporting ourselves we shall find life more pleasant and people in general—the home folks in particular—more considerate. On the other hand, if we continue to think only of ourselves we shall find life a trying affair.—Exchange.

Rugby Football.
At the famous school of Rugby, England, originated that form of football, now bearing the name of the school. An inscription, at Rugby reads: "This stone commemorates the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football, as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the rugby game. A. D. 1823."

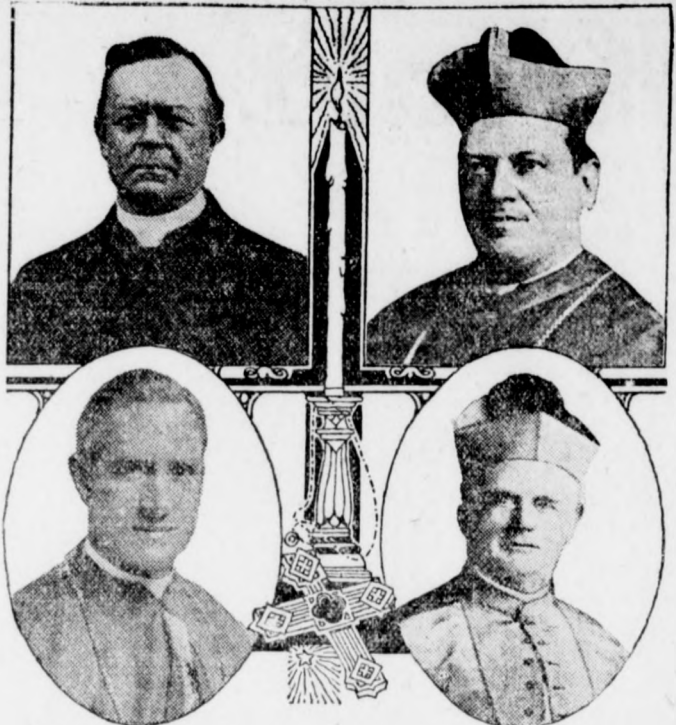
Frogs as Wasp Eaters.
The common green frog has been discovered to possess an insatiable greed for wasps. This extraordinary appetite does not seem to be in the least checked by an occasional stung. The protecting color of the frog, which sits motionless upon leaves, no doubt deludes the most wary of insects into a sense of security.—Nynack Evening Journal.

Commerce and Art United.
The period of Antwerp's great rise to commercial prosperity was also that of the city's chief artistic production. The names of Quentin Matsys and of Rubens are specially connected with the city, for Rubens was essentially an Antwerp man, although he was not, like Teniers and elder, and Van Dyke, a native of the place.

Things Evened Up.
Bobbie walks home from kindergarten with a little neighbor girl who goes to public school. He calls her his sweetheart. So the other day his big brother said to Bobbie: "Oh, Bob, she's too big to be your sweetheart." But Bobbie met the proposition thus: "Her head's higher than mine, but her feet ain't."

Life of a File.
Efficiency experts have been studying files and find that the life of one of these tools, on the average, is 25,000 strokes. To employ a file for more than its normal period of usefulness, it is claimed, more than doubles the cost of the work.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Japanese as Gymnasts.
Nearly all Japanese soldiers are expert gymnasts, and every barracks has a gymnasium. So well trained are they that in less than half a minute they can scale a wall 14 feet high by simply leaping on each other's shoulders, one man sustaining two or three others.



ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL.
Bishop Peter J. Muldoon, Rockford, Ill.; Bishop Joseph Schrembs, Toledo, O.
Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, New York; Bishop William T. Russell, Charleston, S. C.

CHURCH OPPOSES REDUCING WAGES

Increased Incomes for Labor and Participation in Management Urged by Catholic Council.

Pledging hearty support to all legitimate efforts made by labor to resist general wage reductions, Bishop Peter J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill.; Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Toledo, O.; Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York City and Bishop William T. Russell of Charleston, S. C., representing the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in America in administering the National Catholic War Council, have issued the following as a part of an official pronouncement on economic and social reconstruction:

Wage Rates Should Be Sustained.
"The general level of wages attained during the war should not be lowered. In a few industries, especially some directly and peculiarly connected with the carrying on of war, wages have reached a plane upon which they cannot possibly continue for this grade of occupations. But the number of workers in this situation is an extremely small proportion of the entire wage-earning population. The overwhelming majority should not be compelled or suffered to undergo any reduction in their rates of remuneration, for two reasons—first, because the average rate of pay has not increased faster than the cost of living; second, because a considerable majority of the wage-earners of the United States, both men and women, were not receiving living wages when prices began to rise in 1915. In that year, according to Lusk and Sydenstricker, whose work is the most comprehensive on the subject, four-fifths of the heads of families obtained less than \$800 dollars, while two-thirds of the female wage-earners were paid less than 400 dollars. Even if the prices of goods should fall to the level on which they were in 1915—something that cannot be hoped for within five years—the average present rates of wages would not exceed the equivalent of a decent livelihood in the case of the vast majority. The exceptional instances to the contrary are practically all among the skilled workers. Therefore, wages on the whole should not be reduced even when the cost of living recedes from its present high level.

Living Wage Minimum of Justice.
"Even if the great majority of workers were now in receipt of more than living wages, there are no good reasons why rates of pay should be lowered. After all, a living wage is not necessarily the full measure of justice. All the Catholic authorities on the subject explicitly declare that this is only the minimum of justice. In a country as rich as ours there are very few cases in which it is possible to prove that the worker would be getting more than that to which he has a right if he were paid something in excess of this ethical minimum. Why then should we assume that this is the normal share of almost the whole laboring population? Since our industrial resources and instrumentalities are sufficient to provide more than a living wage for a very large proportion of the workers why should we acquiesce in a theory which denies them this measure of the comforts of life? Such a policy is not only of very questionable morality, but is unsound economically. The large demand for goods which is created and maintained by high rates of wages and high purchasing power by the masses is the surest guarantee of a continuous and general operation of industrial establishments. It is the most effective instrument of prosperity for labor and capital alike. The only persons who would benefit considerably through a general reduction of wages are the less efficient among the capitalists and the more comfortable sections of the consumers. The wage-earners would lose more in remuneration than they would gain from whatever fall in prices occurred as a direct result of the fall in wages. On grounds both of justice and sound economics we should give our hearty support to all legitimate efforts

made by labor to resist general wage reductions. "Turning now from those agencies and laws that have been put in operation during the war to the general subject of labor legislation and problems, we are glad to note that there is no longer any serious objection urged by impartial persons against the legal minimum wage. The several States should enact laws providing for the establishment of wage rates that will be at least sufficient for the decent maintenance of a family in the case of all male adults and adequate to the decent individual support of female workers. In the beginning the legal minimum for male workers should suffice only for the present needs of the family, but they should be gradually raised until they are adequate to future needs as well—that is, they should be ultimately high enough to make possible that amount of saving which is necessary to protect the worker and his family against sickness, accidents, invalidity and old age.

Labor Participation in Management.
"The right of labor to organize and to deal with employers through representatives has been asserted above in connection with the discussion of the War Labor Board. It is to be hoped that this right will never again be called in question by any considerable number of employers. In addition to this, labor ought gradually to receive greater representation in what the English group of Quaker employers have called the 'industrial' part of business management—the control of processes and machinery; nature of product; engagement and dismissal of employees; hours of work, rates of pay, bonuses, etc.; welfare work; shop discipline; relations with trade unions. The establishment of shop committees, working wherever possible with the trade union, is the method suggested by this group of employers for giving the employees the proper share of industrial management. There can be no doubt that a frank adoption of these means and ends by employers would not only promote the welfare of the workers, but vastly improve the relations between them and their employers, and increase the efficiency and productiveness of each establishment.

Vocational Training.
"The need of industrial, or, as it has come to be more generally called, vocational, training is now universally acknowledged. In the interest of the nation as well as in that of the workers themselves this training should be made substantially universal. While we cannot now discuss the subject in any detail, we do wish to set down two general observations—first, the vocational training should be offered in such forms and conditions as not to deprive the children of the working classes of at least the elements of a cultural education. A healthy democracy cannot tolerate a purely industrial or trade education for any class of its citizens. We do not want to have the children of the wage-earners put into a special class in which they are marked as outside the sphere of opportunities for culture. The second observation is that the system of vocational training should be extended to all qualified private schools on exactly the same basis as to public schools. We want neither class divisions in education nor a State monopoly of education.

Increased Incomes for Labor.
"The great evil of insufficient income for the majority can be removed only by providing the workers with more income. This means not only universal living wages, but the opportunity of obtaining something more than that amount for all who are willing to work hard and faithfully. All the other measures for labor betterment recommended in the preceding pages would likewise contribute directly or indirectly to a more just distribution of wealth in the interest of the laborer."

WOMAN DETECTS SPY

Postal Censor Caught First One in England.

Became Suspicious of Letter and Hun Later Was Run Down.

London.—How the first German spy in England after the outbreak of the world war was detected through a letter which fell into the hands of a woman postal censor has just been disclosed.

"I was suspicious of his letter when I first saw it," she declared. "The writing was in lines half an inch apart. I could discover nothing wrong, however, until I noticed a peculiar little mark, almost indistinguishable, at the bottom of a page. I could not explain it. Experiment proved that it had been made by invisible ink. The visible writing was innocent itself, but the invisible writing told of movements of ships and soldiers, of fortifications and docks. The letter wound up with: 'Tomorrow Dublin.' To Dublin the Hun went and his letter from Ireland was further evidence of his guilt. He was caught on arrival in London and his execution followed."

According to government officials, women have been far quicker in spotting spies than men, many instances being recorded in which woman's intuition has led to experiments which have produced startling results.

Until recently the postal censor employed 3,500 women and 1,000 men. They were fluent in 34 languages.

From Private to Major in 5 Months 21 Days

Rochdale, Mass.—Rising from the ranks to major in the army in a period of five months and twenty-one days was the remarkable achievement of J. H. Rogers, of this town. Previous to enlisting in the Coast Artillery Rogers was treasurer of a knife manufacturing company here.

FORCED TO DO GOOSE STEP

American Soldiers, Headed by Bands, Paraded Through Towns by German Captors.

Winchester, England.—"Headed by bands, they paraded a bunch of us Americans, barefooted, through towns, forcing us to do the goosestep."

That was the experience of Edward A. Patenaude of New Haven, Conn., of the One Hundred and Second Infantry, who arrived at the American rest camp here from Danzig, via a Danish Red Cross ship. He was captured in April with 182 other Americans at Seicheprey.

"The Germans tore my gas-mask off while we were still in the German lines and took my shoes from me. The Americans went days without a bath. There were facilities for bathing, but the Germans simply wanted to be mean and kept us from being clean."

PUT IT OVER ON BARBERS

Tonsorial Artists in Cleveland Suburb Are Victims of Joke They Do Not Relish.

Cleveland, O.—Some one played a joke on the four barbers of Berea, a suburb of Cleveland, a joke they do not relish, recently.

Barbercuts went to 40 cents there recently and shaves to 20 cents. Then posters appeared announcing that a new shop would open which would cut these prices to 30 and 15 cents. The four old stands promptly announced a cut to 25 and 10 cents, effective the day of the opening of the new shop.

The day the new place was to have opened two clothing dummies appeared in its window with a sign around their necks: "We had lots of fun. Did the other four?"

Prices are still 40 and 20 cents.

PEAK YEAR IN COAL MINES

272,373,714 Net Tons Estimated Production for 1918 in Pennsylvania Field.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania's coal production during 1918 is estimated at 272,373,714 net tons by officials of the state department of mines. It is estimated that 99,514,234 tons were anthracite and 172,859,480 tons bituminous. The production in 1917 amounted to 271,519,710 tons.

The number of employees in the anthracite region is given as 147,808 and in the bituminous region 172,690. The coke production was about 24,600,000 net tons.

The number of fatal mining accidents during the year was 1,044, of which 549 occurred in the anthracite mines and 495 in the bituminous. In 1917 there were 1,075 accidents.

Cooties Come in Letters.
Wooster, O.—The tarantula which escapes from a bunch of bananas and terrorizes freight handlers or grocery clerks is going to have a rival in the news columns if a recent incident in the post office here is any indication. A large, active and hungry cootie was discovered on the wrist of a clerk handling soldiers' mail from overseas. It apparently had escaped from one of the letters.

ROME GIVES U. S. FAMOUS PALACE

Bankers Purchase Historic Home to House All American Organizations.

TOPROMOTECLOSERELATIONS

Will Be Permanent Headquarters for Representatives Sent to Italy by American Business and Financial Institutions.

Rome.—Thanks to the generosity of Italian financial and commercial interests, the United States will have a house of its own in Rome.

The Palazzo Salviati, one of the famous group of historic family palaces that line the Corso Umberto, formerly the Flaminian way, has just been purchased by the big banking interests of Italy, rechristened "La Casa dell'America" or "The American House," and placed at the disposal of all societies, organizations and movements that have for their object the furthering of commercial, financial, social and industrial relations between the United States and Italy.

Banks Provide Money.

The project was planned by Minister of Provisions Crespi, who through his contact with American Food Administrator Hoover, became convinced of the great mutual benefit to be derived by Italy and America through closer relations. The money for the purchase of the palace was put up by the leading banking institutions of Italy.

The Salviati palace, which is near the entrance of the Corso Umberto into Piazza Venezia, or where the Flaminian way formerly led up to the Capitoline hill, is surrounded by the other equally historic palaces of the Odescalchi and Doria families. Its interior furnishings and decorations will be kept intact as far as possible.

A Permanent Headquarters.

The first floor of the palace will be occupied by the central headquarters of the Italian-American league, of which Senator Ruffini is president and which has for its object promoting every possible relation between the American and Italian peoples.

The second floor will be given over to the offices of financial organizations that are especially interested in Italian and American stocks and bonds.

Still other portions of the palace will be given over to the societies and organizations promoting interests along special lines between the United States and Italy.

In the future American manufacturing, business and financial institutions sending representatives to Italy to establish relations will find permanent headquarters at the American house and every facility necessary to enable them to attain their ends.

SERVES 7 YEARS FOR \$500

New York Youth, Nineteen Years of Age, Has Committed Twenty-Five Burglaries.

New York.—To get less than \$500 in cash through law-breaking activities has cost Stephen Leyster, nineteen years old, seven years in reformatories and reformatories, but he is not sure that he made a bad bargain. Leyster admitted he had committed 25 burglaries and robberies.

"You seem to be proud," said Judge Humphrey, "of the fact that you have done something that the average person does not do. How long have you been in jail?"

"Counting the time that I was in the reformatory and the reformatory, it is seven years," answered the boy. "How much do you think your career in crime has netted you?" "Well, between \$400 and \$500 in cash."

TOTS HURT BY "PRETTY TOYS"

Scores of Children in Serbia Maimed by Picking Up Austrian "Dud" Shells.

London.—The war is still taking its toll of children in Monastir. The Serbian hospital contains scores of little ones who have been maimed for life or severely injured by explosions of "pretty toys" they have picked up along the roadsides or in the yards of the homes they recently have reconquered.

The toys are "dud" shells dropped into the city and its environs by Austrian and Bulgarian batteries. Every day children dig up these bright objects and explosions usually follow. Many boys and girls have been killed by these shells.

TEA GIVEN UP BY HARVARD

Professors and Their Wives This Year Have Omitted Old Custom at Cambridge.

Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard has given up tea for beer. Or even a bottle of ale will serve the purpose at Cambridge. Harvard professors and their wives have this year omitted the custom of holding afternoon teas for students, while it has been announced that candidates for the freshman and varsity crews will not be allowed to drink anything but a bottle of beer or per haps ale for supper.

WIN IRISH BRIDES

Many United States Sailors Marry in Ireland.

Plans for Dismantling Naval Stations Are Going Forward Rapidly.

Queenstown, Ireland.—Plans for the dismantling of the American naval stations in and around Queenstown are going forward rapidly. Time will be required to remove the base hospital at White Point and much work will be involved in removing the many big warehouses which were brought here from America and set up in record time. Other important parts of the American plant include wireless stations at Queenstown and Aglada and many hutments.

American officers and men have made a deep impression on the people of Queenstown and in other parts of South Ireland, and relations generally have been of the most cordial nature. This is proved by the fact that a number of weddings already have taken place, and more than one American sailor has promised to return for the girl he must leave behind.

Queenstown has prospered greatly since the station was established here, but the people declare their regret in seeing the Americans depart is because they have become accustomed to their presence and like them for the fine young fellows they are.

RECORD IN HOUSE BUILDING

Sixty-Seven Are Erected in Ninety-Seven Days for Families of Shipbuilders at Bath, Me.

Bath, Me.—In exactly 97 days 67 brick houses, providing homes for 116 families of men employed in building ships for the Emergency Fleet corporation, were erected here.

There were used in building these houses 3,000,000 brick, which, if placed end to end, would stretch a distance of 38½ miles; 6,000 pounds of cement, 200 barrels of plain line and 158 tons of hydrated lime.

It took an average of 600 men at work daily to do the job. They were assisted by 30 teams, seven big motor-trucks and a tractor, capable of hauling five 2½-ton trucks.

The houses are modern in every respect. They have hardwood floors, furnace heat, electric lights, bathrooms and cement cellars and rest on concrete and brick foundations.

SOLDIERS TO AID SCOUTS

War Department Urges Veterans of France to Help the Boys by Becoming Scout Masters.

New York.—General March, chief of staff, at the instance of Secretary Baker has directed the attention of army soldiers returning from France "to the opportunity which the boy scouts afford for them further to serve their country" by becoming scout masters.

"The war department," says the circular distributed at demobilization camps, "is in full accord with purposes of this movement and desires to assist. It is felt that the co-operation of a large number of officers and enlisted men who have seen service in France will inspire the boys with a spirit of devotion to their country as nothing else can do."

GIVES EARNINGS TO WAR

Massachusetts Artist Makes Remarkable Record in Her Efforts to Help.

Concord, Mass.—During the great war just ended Miss Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts, well-known artist of this town, made a remarkable record in her efforts to help in war work. Since 1914 she has given all the money she received for her paintings to the many war relief funds.

It is estimated that about \$10,000 has been so distributed by her, the largest amount, \$1,000, going to the American ambulance field service in France.

Court Thinks Loss of Girl Ample Punishment

San Francisco.—Apparently believing that the defendant had been punished enough by seeing the girl he had wanted to marry in court as the bride of the man he had shot, a jury here acquitted George P. Livingston of a charge of assault with intent to commit murder.

BEST OF WEATHER PROPHETS

Secretary of State of Kansas Declares the Muskrat is the One Safe Bet.

Topeka, Kan.—J. T. Botkin, secretary of state for Kansas, says the old standby weather prophet for the past forty years with him has been the muskrat. Mr. Muskrat is the only meteorologist, according to Mr. Botkin. "The goosebone isn't in it with the muskrat," said Mr. Botkin in speaking of the subject of a mild winter for Kansas this winter. "When a mild winter is in store for us Mr. Muskrat doesn't hold much of a house. It is, as this year, very small, and merely a shelter from an occasional blizzard."

M'CONNELL TO LECTURE HERE

METHODIST BISHOP TO TALK UNDER BEAMER LECTURE FOUNDATION

DATE NOT YET ANNOUNCED

That Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist church will deliver a series of lectures at some time soon at DePauw was announced Thursday at the office of the president, Dr. McConnell is at present in Mexico, and it is practically impossible to get word from him on the date of his work here. He has consented to deliver a series of lectures on the Beamer foundation. His subject has not yet been announced.

Bishop McConnell has been recognized for years, according to college authorities, as one of the deepest and truest thinkers of the present day and he is much in demand as a speaker. One professor in speaking of him Thursday said that during his stay here as president of DePauw he never delivered a long speech, but said in his short talks more than others could say in a long one. He usually talked three minutes at chapel on subjects familiar to everybody, but always brought out some new side of the subject that no one had thought of.

FRED SIMS COMING TO DISCUSS THE TAX BILL

Fred Sims, a member of the state tax board, which was instrumental in writing the new tax law which is before the state legislature, will come to Greencastle on Monday evening to discuss the bill. A meeting will be held at 7:30 o'clock in the court room, to which all interested in the measure are invited.

GREAT FRENCH SACRIFICE CALLS FOR WORLD'S GRATITUDE

The French have suffered and bled more than any other nation at war. Of her thirty-six million population, six million were placed in the trenches and have poured out their blood on the altar of Liberty. America will ever remember this heroic sacrifice. It is likewise not unkind of the great service to the world rendered by the French peasants who have given it a perfect remedy for stomach, liver and intestinal disorders, which is reported to have relieved incalculable suffering, saved thousands of lives and prevented innumerable surgical operations. Geo. H. Mayr, prominent Chicago chemist, imports and sells it in this country under the name of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. A. Cook Drug Company and druggists everywhere.—Adv.

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